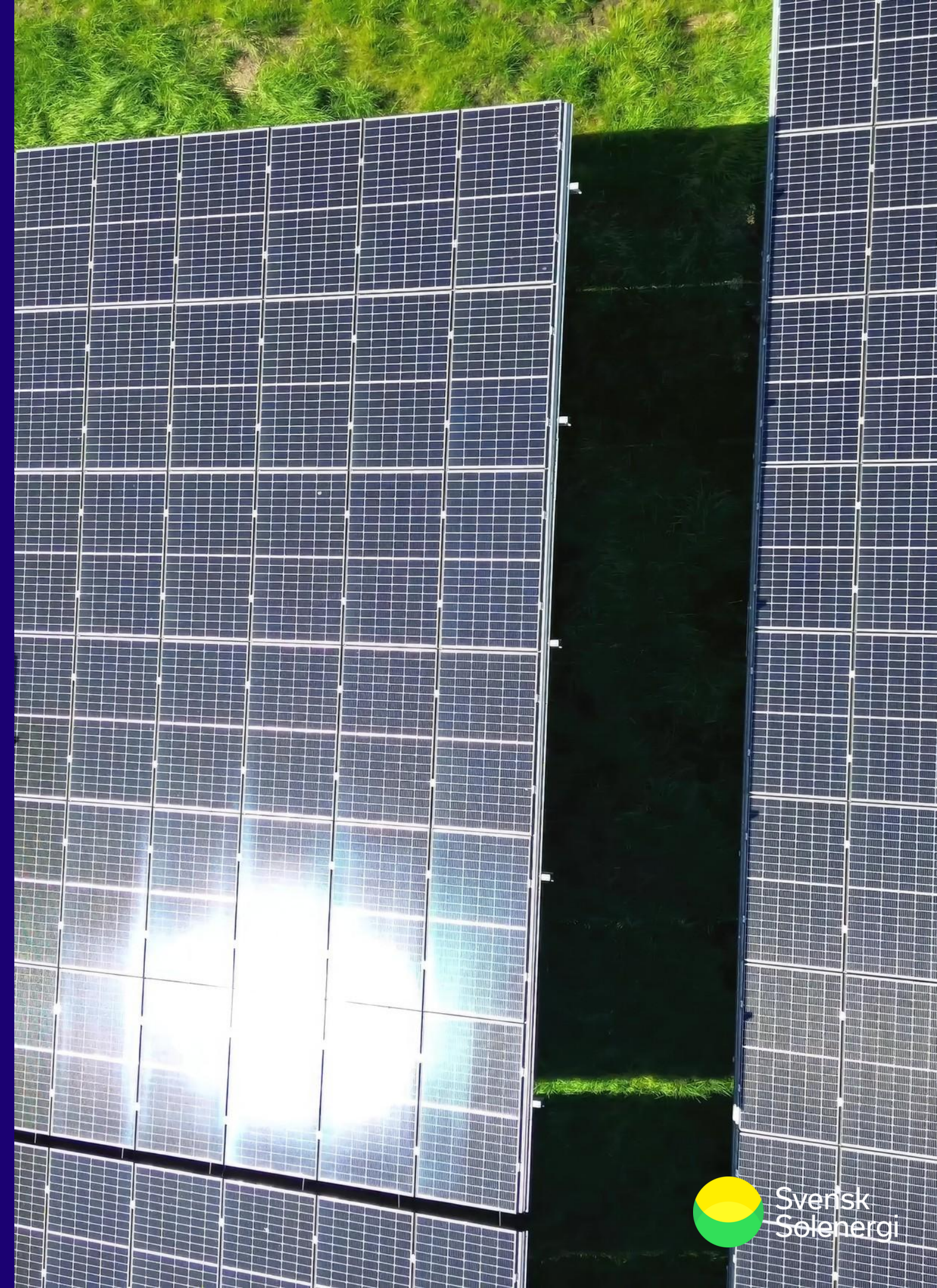
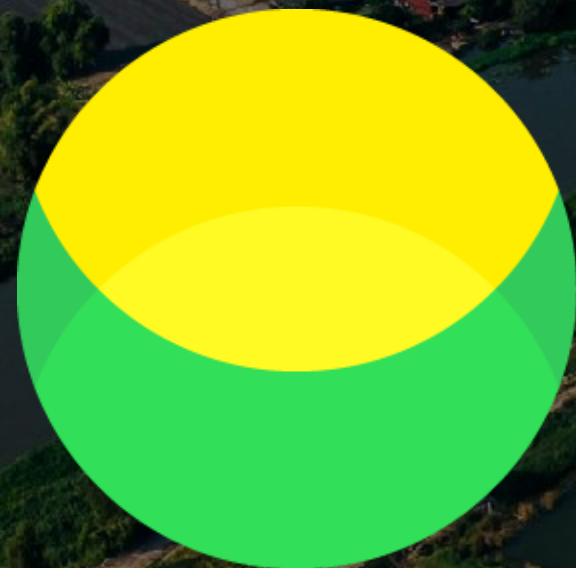


Solar in Sweden

Anna Porelius, CEO
Swedish Solar Energy Association

Parliamentary workshop
Parliament of Sweden, Stockholm
7th of May 2026





Svensk Solenergi

Swedish Solar Energy Association

Public
Affairs

Public
Opinion

Industry
Standards

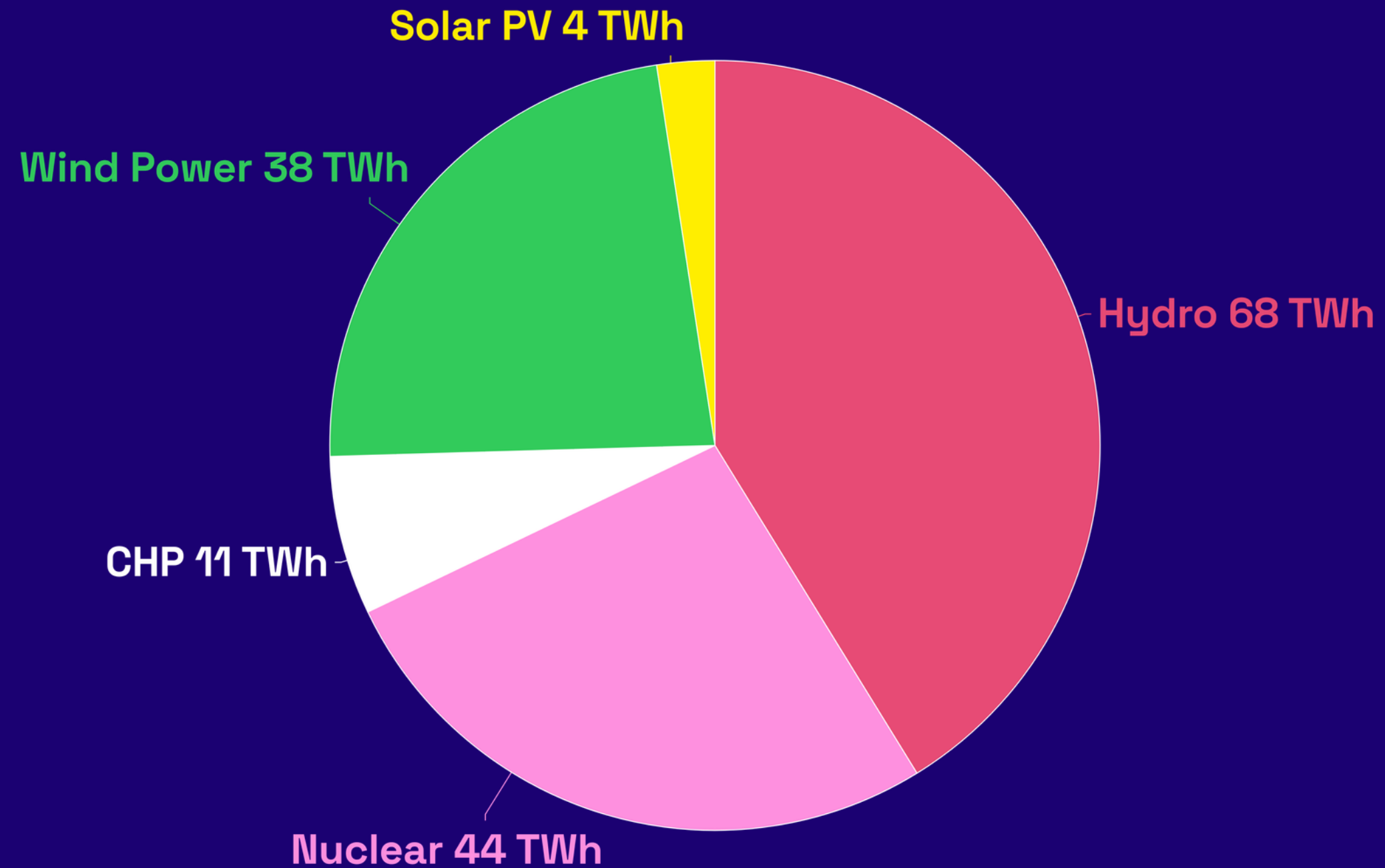
Certification

Today

- Solar and storage trends
- Integration in the Swedish system
- Challenges and opportunities

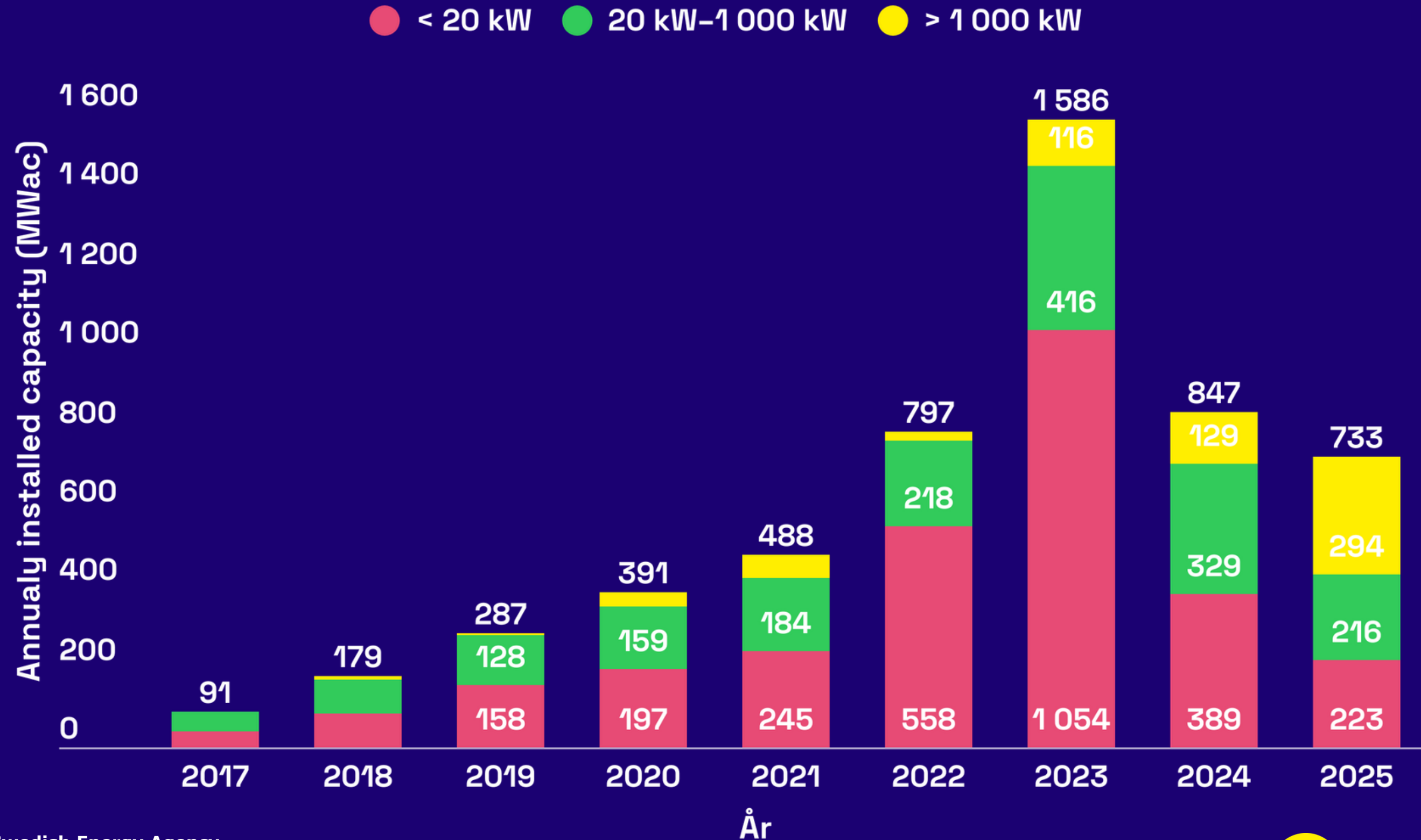


Swedish Power Production in 2025



Source: Swedish Bureau of Statistics

Rate of Solar PV installations 2016–2025 (MW)



Source: Swedish Energy Agency

C&I

- New EU-regulation requires solar installation on large buildings, starting 2026
- Energy tax on self generated energy
- High self consumption
- Existing grid connection
- No subsidies, stable market
- 12 000 large roofs available



Utility scale

- Increasing installation rate, but challenges in financing new
- Battery storage (BESS) increasingly common
- Functioning, but slow permitting
- Grid connection biggest hurdle
- Non-subsidized



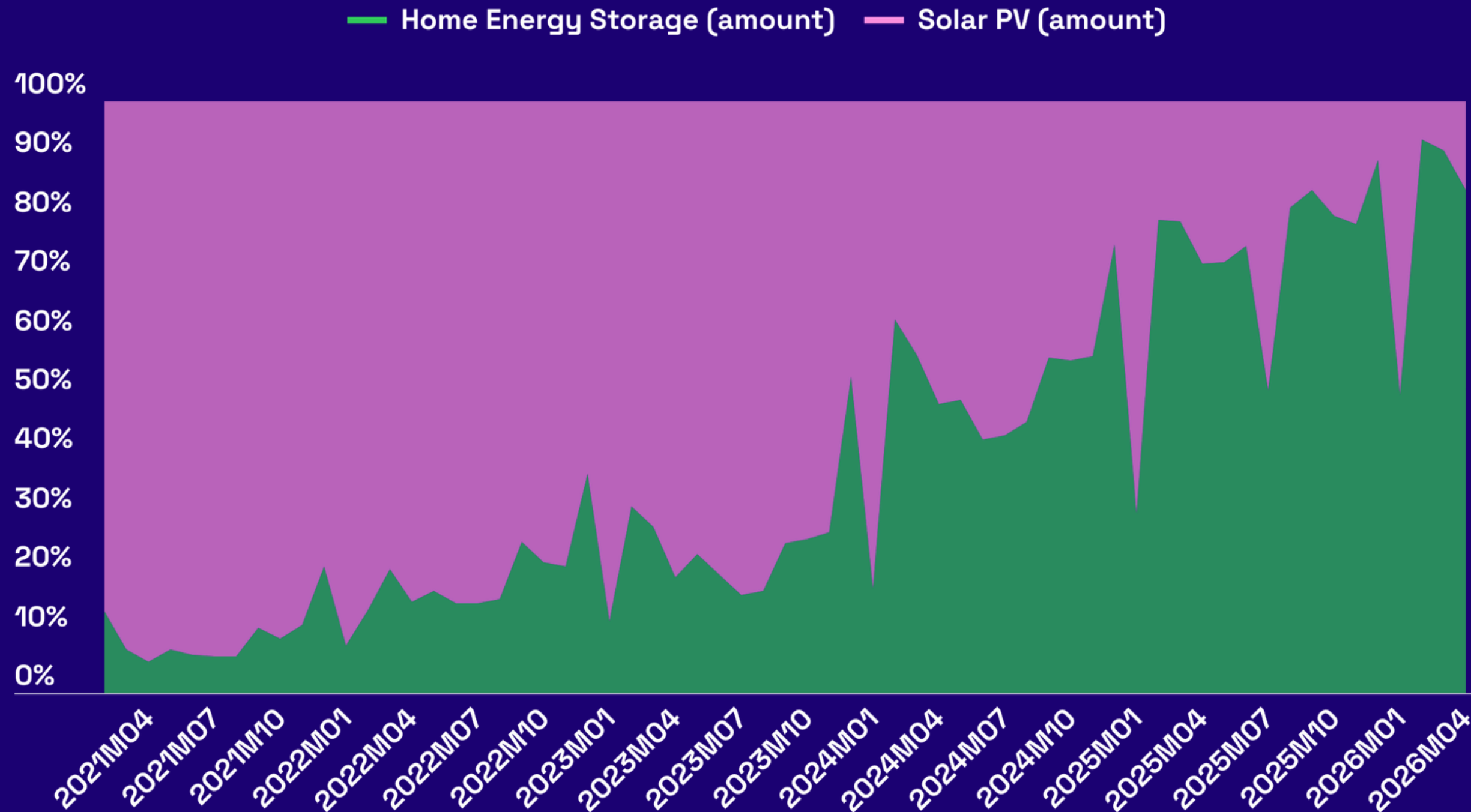
Residential

- Tax deduction 15 % solar, 50 % battery & charging
- Feed-in tariff 0,6 SEK/kWh discontinued 2026
- Focus on self consumption
- Batteries are standard
- Grid reinforcement can cause high entry barrier



Energy Storage

Share of Home Energy Storage and Solar PV Green tax deduction applications



Source: Swedish Tax Agency

Flexibility in power grids

- Solar & BESS an extremely flexible combination
- Faster & cheaper connection
- Underutilized option
- Flexibility markets appearing
- Conditional connection agreements more common



Challenges & Opportunities

- Hard to get grid connection
- Electricity demand not increasing
- Challenging energy taxation policy
- Slow permitting
- No energy political unity

- Great energy mix for solar and BESS
- Fast developing flexibility and digitalisation solutions
- Broad adoptment of energy storage



Thank you.

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